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TERMS:  
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# The Anderson Intelligencer.

An Independent Family Journal---Devoted to Politics, Literature and General Intelligence.

VOL. 3.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

NO. 3.

The Intelligencer Job Office.

Having recently made considerable additions to  
this department, we are prepared to execute

JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS

In the neatest style and at the most reasonable  
terms. Legal Blanks, Bill Heads, Posters, Cards,  
Handbills, Pamphlets, Labels, and in fact every  
style of work usually done in a country Printing  
Office.

In all cases, the money will be required  
upon delivery of the work. Orders, accompanied  
with the cash, will receive prompt attention.

## Political.

### Interview with old Thad.

Mr. Drake, one of the editors of the  
*Union Springs Times*, who is now travel-  
ing in the Northern States, had an inter-  
view a few days since with Thaddeus  
Stevens at his home. We copy Mr.  
Drake's interesting report of the con-  
ference.

"I visited Lancaster, and in the fore-  
noon of Friday, 23d inst., obtained an au-  
dience. Let me first give you a portrait  
of the man and his household. Radicals  
have a good deal to say about the close  
relationship some of the former slaves  
bear to their masters and their masters'  
friends. They tell Southern people that  
numbers among their servile class are too  
yellow to be white, and too white to be  
black. They must stop this. It is horri-  
bly unkind to their leader and master. In  
the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the  
godly North, high unto the pure city of  
Philadelphia, Thaddeus Stevens, has for  
years lived in open adultery with a mu-  
latto woman, whom he seduced from her  
husband, a full-blooded negro. This mu-  
latto manages his households, both in  
Lancaster and at Washington, receives or  
rejects his visitors at will, speaks of Mr.  
Stevens and herself as 'we,' and in all  
things comports herself as if she enjoyed  
the rights of a lawful wife. I have no  
word of unkindness or abuse for her. She  
is a neat, tidy housekeeper, and appears to  
be as polite as well-trained negroes gen-  
erally are. As to Mr. Stevens' connec-  
tion with her, it is his own business, and  
entirely a matter of taste. I only men-  
tion the fact, that the ultra godly, super-  
sanctified saints of the African ascendancy,  
may get the beam out of their own eye  
before they gouge so mercilessly at the  
mole in ours."

Mr. Stevens was in his fine library,  
quite feeble physically, but intellectually  
more vigorous, prompt and lucid than is  
usual in men seventy-four years old. He  
is tall, and has the bone of a large man,  
but is now very thin in flesh. The face  
and head are both good—the eye uncer-  
tain; the mouth, with its thin, closed lips,  
and the strong jaw, tell the secret of the  
bitterness and love of despotic power and  
revenge that fills his heart and keeps the  
man alive. Upon first entering the room  
by a door, which gave me a full view of  
the man, there was something so like a  
smile on his face, that I thought his heart  
and his speeches, his conscience and his  
words, were not in harmony. This soon  
faded, and from that time to the close of  
the interview, the whole countenance—  
from the grand arched forehead to the  
hard chin—was the very ideal of a cold  
pitiless intellect. I told him who I was,  
the views I entertained, and requested  
that he would say nothing to me that he  
wished kept secret. As he had been  
talking a great deal and was quite ex-  
hausted, I was forced to question rapidly  
and confine myself to leading topics. The  
most of the conversation was heard by a  
gentleman who called with me, and who  
can vouch for its correctness, which is al-  
most verbal.

I told him I had come to hear from him,  
whom I regarded as the great head and  
master of his party, just what his party  
demanded and where their demands would  
stop—upon what terms and at what prob-  
able time his party would recognize the  
Southern States as equal members of the  
Government—and to ask his interpreta-  
tion of the present measures of reconstruc-  
tion. Then, prefacing the question with  
the remark that it was an indecent one  
to put to a gentleman, I asked:

"Do you propose your harsh policy as  
a party measure for the purpose of intima-  
dation?"

He answered at once: "I do nothing  
merely for party purposes. I regard my  
proposed action as equitable, and resting  
upon principles of law."

"But, Mr. Stevens, by what provision  
of the Constitution are you warranted in  
perverting a war made to resolve a doubt-  
ful question, and the right itself to make  
which was doubtful, into an excuse for  
going beyond its purpose, in treating the  
defeated so harshly as you propose?"

"The Constitution does not enter into  
the question—has nothing to do with it  
at all. You made an issue of war. The  
North—whether wisely or unwisely it is  
now to inquire—accepted the issue and  
conquered you. By a thousand acts,  
which some of my party seem now to  
forget, the Government recognized you  
as a belligerent nation, and your defeat  
left you no rights under the Constitution,  
nor any claim to be treated by its pro-  
visions. While you were belligerents, I  
regarded you also as great criminals, who  
had forfeited all rights of person as well  
as property. I propose to deal with you  
entirely by the laws of war, and though  
not caring to have those laws executed to  
the full extent of hanging the poor devils,  
I regard it as a matter of the simplest  
equity to punish you by fines sufficient to  
indemnify loyal men for the damage sus-  
tained at your hands."

"Will you persist in your confiscation  
measure, Mr. Stevens—will you be satis-  
fied with no less?"

"No, sir! Anything less would be un-  
just to those wronged by your crime."

"Will you be able to bring your party  
to your support?"

"I do not know—we had hard work to  
secure the passage of the Military Bill—but  
I shall take care of myself, and devote  
all of my strength and ability to pushing  
on this measure of justice."

"Well, Mr. Stevens, there are good men  
in the South, honest men, who took an  
oath of loyalty to the United States Gov-  
ernment in good faith, upon the assurance  
that they would be treated as citizens. The  
unsettled condition of politics bears

hardly upon them. Lands are valueless,  
industry is discouraged. If you—and I  
say you, because you are your party—intend  
to perfect the proposed confiscation,  
do it quickly. Do not torment the South  
by delay and deception. Bring Wilson  
home, and don't let him tell any more lies  
to honest people. Let the issue be dis-  
tinct and well understood. You are con-  
sistent and have been frank, at least."

Mr. S. now complained of being over-  
worked. I begged him to answer one or  
two more questions.

"Would you be pleased to see organized  
in Alabama a government similar to that  
of Tennessee, under such men as Brown-  
low, a few of which I am sorry to say, we  
have among us. Milt. Saffold, for instance?"

He replied hesitatingly: "It is not a  
matter of men at all, it would depend  
upon circumstances and principles. We  
would inquire whether you had a State, and

I here interrupted, feeling that he was  
dodging, and asked the following question:

"Suppose, sir, Alabama should organize  
a government enfranchising the negro,  
providing for his education and giving  
ample guarantees for his protection before  
the courts and in society, and under that  
government should send good men, who  
could take the 'Test Oath,' to Congress,  
would you admit her to representation?"

Without a moment's pause, he answered  
with strong emphasis, "No, sir," and  
thus closed the interview.

### The Republic of Mexico.

The revolutionary condition of Mexico  
renders all intelligence from that country  
of the most conflicting and uncertain char-  
acter.

Its affairs have not yet assumed a set-  
tled or definite form. The overthrow of  
Maximilian has not displaced disorder or  
dissension. Rival chieftains still aspire  
for the supremacy. The Presidential chair  
has upon it more than one eager eye. All  
united in deposing the Emperor. This was  
a common and temporary bond of union.  
But this accomplished, the tie is dissolved,  
and parties struggle each for the attain-  
ment of the supreme rule and power. The  
prospect is, that for some time, the country  
will be distracted by intestine division and  
feud.

Benito Juarez, recognized by the United  
States as the President of the so-called  
Republic of Mexico, is an Indian by birth.  
He is now in the 55th year of his age, and  
has held many provisional offices. Before  
he was forty years old, he had been a  
member of its Congress, President of the  
Supreme Court and Governor of one of its  
States. Superior in intelligence and edu-  
cation to the majority of the mixed races  
around him, he proved an earnest advocate  
of internal improvements. He advanced  
the development of its mines and the pro-  
gress of its manufactures, &c. He was  
the firm friend of educational pursuits.

When Mexico passed under the power  
of Santa Anna, he was doomed to exile.  
A counter revolution banished Santa Anna,  
and Juarez returned and was made Sec-  
retary of State.

He never was directly elected to the  
position of President. It is true he was  
a candidate in 1857, but Comonfort was  
successful. Elected, however, in the latter  
part of the year, President of the Supreme  
Court of Justice, when Comonfort fled, he  
became by virtue of this position, under  
the Constitution of Mexico, his titular  
successor. The term for which Comonfort  
was elected has long since passed, and,  
therefore, the period for which as Supreme  
Justice, and therefore Vice-President, he  
succeeded him, has also terminated. Of  
course the heretofore rule of Maximilian,  
has prevented any election for a successor.

Santa Anna, his old opponent, has again  
turned up, and seeks this as a favorable  
opportunity to regain his accustomed rule.

At the latest accounts the people of the  
city and port of Tampico had proclaimed  
"His Excellency, General Antonio Lopez  
de Santa Anna, as General-in-Chief of the  
Mexican armies and President *ad interim*  
of the Republic of Mexico." This dis-  
avowed the Government of Don Benito  
Juarez as anti-national and unpatriotic.  
They have placed at the disposal of Santa  
Anna all their material of war and re-  
sources for the purpose, as they term it,  
of "sustaining and defending the sover-  
eignty of the nation." They call upon  
him to assume the command, to take pos-  
session of the city of Mexico and convene  
a National Congress for the election of a  
regular President. And, this pronuncia-  
mento, as the news comes through New  
Orleans, is said to have been received  
with "universal enthusiasm by the Mex-  
ican people and military."

Where Santa Anna is, no one appears  
distinctly to know. One thing is certain,  
and that is, that he disappeared from the  
vicinity of New York, where he has for  
some time been residing, on the 22nd of  
May last. There can scarcely be any  
doubt that he left for Mexico, there to re-  
main in quiet, until a revolution should  
pronounce in his favor.

It was some days ago reported that he  
had been captured and hung. But the  
pronouncement of the people of Tampico  
seems to render this improbable. Who  
knows but that Juarez may have struggled  
to dethrone Maximilian, only to secure the  
succession for his life-long enemy, Santa  
Anna.

Santa Anna, during his administration,  
was identified with the Church party,  
which still retains a large power and in-  
fluence. He may yet become master of  
the situation. But whoever does, of what-  
ever party the leader, or chieftain, we fear  
that he will find but little of either peace  
or repose.

A Republican Government to endure  
must be founded upon the virtue, educa-  
tion and intelligence of the people. These  
make the laws, elect the officers, and con-  
stitute the power of the country. If they

are otherwise, then discord ensues and de-  
cay begins. Mixed races, if the history  
of the past is correct, have but few of  
these qualities in common. They have  
but little appreciation of or capacity for  
self-government. From present indica-  
tions, what Mexico most wants is a master.  
[*Charleston Courier.*]

### European Immigration.

General John A. Wagener, the Com-  
missioner of the Bureau for the encour-  
agement of European immigration to this  
State, has received a very hopeful letter  
from Mr. M. Ferlow, one of the agents  
sent by His Excellency Governor Orr to  
Europe to advance the purposes and aims  
of the Bureau. In it he states that, in  
compliance with the instructions of Com-  
missioner Wagener, he has had the  
pamphlet, which was recently published  
in this city and endorsed by a meeting of  
our adopted citizens and foreign resi-  
dents, translated into the Swedish and  
Danish languages, and was busily en-  
gaged in its distribution, as well as in  
urging upon the clergy to place the mat-  
ter before the members of their several  
congregations. He was also visiting dif-  
ferent localities, and addressing the "peo-  
ple in reference to the advantages of this  
State as a home for such of them as de-  
sired to emigrate to America. In his  
efforts to discharge the objects of his mis-  
sion, Mr. Ferlow says that he has largely  
been aided by the almost total failure of  
the grain crops in the Scandinavian coun-  
try, and the enhanced price of the cereals  
resulting therefrom, which, added to the  
hardships produced on the peasantry, by  
their inability to obtain adequate wages  
for their labor, disposed many of them to  
seek opportunities of coming to the United  
States in search of a livelihood.

Numbers were now ready to leave, and  
were only deterred from so doing by the  
lack of means for their transportation.  
Not a few of the iron merchants of Swe-  
den have communicated with him for the  
purpose of ascertaining the prospect of  
opening a direct trade with this city in  
that article, and Mr. Ferlow is of opinion  
that our merchants and capitalists would  
readily meet with assistance there in any  
effort to accomplish this end.

The principal difficulties with which he  
has to contend, lie in the misrepresenta-  
tions which have been published in the  
city newspapers, through the agency of  
speculative parties from New York and  
other States of the North, who are inter-  
ested in keeping the tide of immigration  
on its westward flow, to the exclusion of  
the South, but the influence of these falsi-  
fications, which in some cases extend even  
to the assertion that emigrants settling  
here would be treated as slaves; he adds,  
rarely reaches to the farming class of the  
population.

Mr. Ferlow has made arrangements  
with a Liverpool firm, for the transporta-  
tion of immigrants to Baltimore, at the  
same price as now obtains with the steam-  
ers from the former city to New York,  
and confidently predicts the success of his  
mission, if his efforts are aided by the  
people of this State. Altogether, his let-  
ter is a cheering one, and we trust will  
give encouragement to those who now  
falter when called upon to co-operate with  
Commissioner Wagener in his enlightened  
and energetic efforts to lay what we be-  
lieve will be the only enduring basis for  
the political and material prosperity of  
this State—the introduction of an intelli-  
gent, industrious and thrifty population  
to its soil.—*Char. Courier.*

### Remarkable Prediction.

All of our readers know W. H. Holden,  
editor of the *Raleigh Standard*, who, hav-  
ing, in 1860, been a fierce precipitator, is  
now as fierce a Radical.

The following remarkable prediction,  
by this same Mr. Holden, has been resur-  
rected from the rubbish of the past.

The *Raleigh Standard*, of the 20th of  
April, 1850, contained the following edi-  
torial, in which is quoted this paragraph:

"The New Orleans *Crescent*, speaking of  
the 'three Southern institutions,' says:  
'It is worthy a paragraph to reannounce  
the fact that three very important South-  
ern institutions were simultaneously in-  
augurated, two hundred and thirty-eight  
years ago—if Bancroft, the historian, be  
authority on the subject. In the years  
1620-'21, slaves, and cotton were first  
introduced into the colony of Virginia; in  
1621 the first written colonial constitution  
was ordained and established in Virginia.'"

The Mr. Holden of that date then says:

"It is, indeed, a remarkable coincidence,  
that the establishment of these three 'in-  
stitutions'—slavery, the cotton trade, and  
constitutional statute—the very basis of  
the national prosperity of the South,  
should have such chronological identity.  
And we predict that as they were born to-  
gether, so will they die, if die they ever  
do. The slave labor will go as it came, a  
few months in advance, and the crash of  
State Constitutions, of laws and statutes,  
will follow quickly, hand in hand with the  
downfall of the cotton and other agricul-  
tural and commercial interests, introducing  
the nation to an era of anarchy, of individ-  
ual, social and political distresses. The  
fact of mutual dependence, however, but  
increases the stability of the whole, and  
though it would render their destruction a  
more disastrous totality, it at the same  
time removes all danger of such occur-  
rence."

Negro slavery and the Constitution have  
gone down, in the order predicted, and  
the latter branch of the prophecy is now  
about to be fulfilled. If something be not  
done immediately to arrest Radicalism in  
its mad career, that "era of anarchy, in-  
dividual, social and political distress," will  
speedily follow.

## Miscellaneous Reading.

### Masonic Dedication.

It was our pleasure, on Monday last, St.  
John's Day, to attend the Dedication of  
Herman Lodge, No. 116, A. F. M., lo-  
cated at Millford's Mill, near the Anderson  
and Abbeville line. At ten o'clock, the  
Grand Lodge was organized by the Grand  
Master, J. L. Orr, assisted by the Deputy  
Grand Master, J. Townes Robertson; D.  
J. Barnett, S. G. W.; J. B. Clark, J. G. W.;  
S. R. Haynie, G. T.; M. Kahn, G. S.; Hugh  
Wilson, S. G. D.; Benj. Norris, J. G. D.;  
W. D. Wilkes, Grand Marshal; M. Prince,  
Tyler; W. A. McFall and W. H. King,  
G. Stewards; W. E. Walters, G. Chaplain;  
J. W. Sewell, W. B. J. Barnett and J. B.  
McGee, Bearers of Corn, Wine and Oil;  
S. S. Newell, R. E. Sadler, R. P. Phillips,  
Bearers of Tapers; J. T. Miller, Pursu-  
ivant.

There was quite a large attendance of  
the brethren from the Lowndesville, An-  
derson, Abbeville, and other Lodges, who  
formed a procession immediately preced-  
ing the Grand Lodge, and moved for-  
ward to the speaker's stand, in a beautiful  
grove adjacent, which was tastefully pre-  
pared for the occasion. Arriving at the  
stand, we found a large concourse of la-  
dies and gentlemen in readiness to wit-  
ness the interesting ceremonies of the  
Dedication of a Masonic Lodge.

Immediately in front of the Grand Mas-  
ter, on a box, representing the Lodge,  
were the Bible, square and compasses, and  
other Masonic emblems, while on either  
side were floating to the breeze beautiful  
silk banners, bearing the words, "Faith,"  
"Hope," "Charity," "Wisdom," "Beauty,"  
"Strength," "Unity," "Friendship," and  
facing the Grand Master, waved one with  
snowy whiteness, and an immaculate bor-  
der, with "Parity," in beautiful letters of  
blue. After the singing, the Grand Chap-  
lain, Rev. W. E. Walters, made an appro-  
priate prayer, which was followed by mu-  
sic, with a good effect, from the Rocky  
River Band.

The Orator of the day, Dr. N. J. New-  
ell, did himself credit, for the handsome  
manner in which he delivered an excel-  
lent Masonic Address, which was listened  
to with marked attention by all. In con-  
cluding his address, he paid the ladies a  
delicate and graceful compliment.

The new Lodge, with all the Masonic  
forms and ceremonies, was then "Dedicat-  
ed to the memory of the Holy Saint John,"  
and the officers of the new Lodge  
were installed as follows:

N. J. Newell, W. M.; B. J. Tucker, S.  
W.; T. B. Milford, J. W.; W. J. Milford,  
Treas.; W. M. Hamilton, Sec.; J. L. McLin,  
S. D.; A. J. McKee, J. D.; W. N. Hall  
and S. L. McKee, Stewards; M. Prince,  
Tyler.

The Lodges then retired to the Lodge  
Room, and were closed in due form.

As per previous announcement by the  
Grand Marshal of the day, Col. W. D.  
Wilkes, a Pic Nic Dinner next received  
the attention of the auditory, when the  
merits of an abundance of rich viands and  
excellent cakes were duly discussed, and  
the proper action taken "in such cases  
made and provided."

After which the Rev. W. E. Walters in-  
troduced Gov. Orr, who arose and said  
that the Masonic exercises had closed,  
and that he appeared before the audience,  
not as a Mason, but as the chief execu-  
tive of the State, and as a citizen of An-  
derson District, to give his opinions and  
advice in a few plain words. In a few  
brief and clear remarks he explained who  
were disfranchised; and gave his reasons  
in a lucid and forcible manner for believ-  
ing it to be our duty to register and vote  
at the coming registration and election,  
and held that it would be utterly folly to  
oppose the Convention when the blacks  
were so far in the majority—all of whom  
he believed would vote for a Convention.  
He would not blame them for voting for  
it, when that Convention was to confer  
upon them rights and privileges which  
they had hitherto not enjoyed. He told  
the negroes that they were more indebted  
to Providence than to either North or  
South, for their freedom. At the begin-  
ning of the war, both parties repudiated  
the idea of his emancipation to the broad-  
est and fullest extent of the meaning of  
the word. But after a warfare of three  
years the Government of the United  
States came to the conclusion that eman-  
cipation would be a tower of strength to  
them, and thereby produce a discordant  
element in our midst, which would, to the  
extent of the negroes' influence, weaken  
us in the prosecution of the war. He  
thought it a great mistake in Congress to  
confer upon them the right of suffrage in  
their uneducated and ignorant situation,  
and believed that the right to vote should  
have been withheld until they had learned  
to read, that they might not abuse the  
highest privilege of an American citizen.

It was certain the State Convention  
would be held, and he feared if our people  
did not participate in the election, that  
the negroes, if left alone to form a Con-  
stitution, would disfranchise all persons  
who had engaged in the late rebellion,  
which would put us in as bad a condition  
as Tennessee and Missouri. These States  
have Constitutions denying the right of  
suffrage to those who engaged in the re-  
bellion.

Col. W. D. Wilkes then followed in a  
very appropriate speech, in which he oc-  
cupied substantially the same ground  
which had been assumed by the Gov-  
ernor. He insisted upon the identity of in-  
terests which existed between the black  
and white races, and urged the necessity  
of cultivating the most friendly relations  
between them in the present crisis. His  
speech was listened to with attention and  
was well received.—*Abbeville Press.*

The smallest particle of error justi-  
fies us in withdrawing from its patrons.

### Little Things.

From a series of literary and political  
articles, written by J. Hanner Gilmer, of  
Richmond, and published in the *Metropol-  
itan Record*, we select the following inter-  
esting comment upon the "Greatness of  
Little Things," and commend its moral  
to careful consideration:

"Let us recall a few of the examples of  
great principles evoked from small facts;  
there is a deep meaning in their lessons  
worthy of being borne constantly in mind.  
It was the attentive and thoughtful in-  
tellect of Galileo which, being attracted  
when a youth by the steady swinging,  
backward and forward, of a cathedral  
lamp, conceived the idea of the pendu-  
lum; after fifty years of labor and reflec-  
tion, he gave to the world that invention  
which has become one of its indispensable  
necessities, measuring the morning and  
the evening, and counting with one blood-  
less hand the universal hours of pleasure  
and pain, and pointing with the other to  
the minutes of bliss and agony alike.

It was an ordinary key, assisted by a child's  
kite, with which Franklin, Prometheus  
like, drew the fire of heaven to earth, and  
extracted the sting from the blind fury of  
the storm. It was a spider weaving his  
tiny web, on the attenuated fibres of  
which rested the morning dew, that  
taught Sir Samuel Brown the construc-  
tion of suspension bridges, whose use in  
the great improvements of trade and  
travel has been incalculable. It was  
floating of leaves and seaweed beside his  
ship that crowned with success the life  
long labors of Columbus, and enabled him  
to suppress the mutiny of his crew and  
reach the long sought continent. It was  
the twitching, under the action of certain  
metals of a frog's leg that gave immor-  
tality to Galvani, and beneath his investiga-  
tion made the world twitch with galvan-  
ism, girding the earth with an electric  
current, over which the thoughts of the  
antipodes flash quicker than lightning.

It was the diminutive ship-worm, perforat-  
ing in its singular mode the wood of a  
vessel that instructed Brunell in running  
the great tunnel under the Thames. It  
was the modest tea-kettle that gave the  
first hint of the steam engine. It was  
the falling of an apple from its twig to  
the ground that disclosed to Newton's  
mind one of the greatest of Nature's  
laws. This is a mere allusion to a very  
few of the little things that have borne  
great results; but the things themselves  
had but a small share in the grand  
achievements; it was the patient energy  
of mind operating upon them, the spirit  
of self-development breathing a new life  
of development into them. Had there  
not been steady, persevering minds, like  
those of Newton and Galvani, apples  
would have idly fallen through all the  
summers of time before the unseeing eyes  
of the many; and the world would have  
been without a large portion of its most  
valuable knowledge; and frogs might  
have twitched their useless legs forever,  
while man would have been deprived of  
the prompt means for the interchange  
of his intelligence. Let us have an eye,  
then, to the small things; bless the hours  
and the days will bless us; take care of  
the pennies and the pounds will take care  
of us. Desert no purpose merely because  
the prospect of success seems small.

The plans of determined manhood, though  
to the common eye they may seem but  
the cob-webs of the morning glistening  
brighter than the dew drops of Heaven  
with the delicate brilliancy of hope, yet  
carefully tended and zealously studied,  
will grow into the trusty bridge, spanning  
the deepest abyss of difficulty.

NEWSPAPERS.—A paper lives by the ad-  
vertising which it does. The subscrip-  
tion and sale of papers hardly pay for the  
paper used in printing, and when a man  
asks for a notice of any matter by which  
he expects to be benefited, he is asking  
for such money out of the pockets of the  
proprietors. It would be just as reason-  
able for him to go into a store and ask the  
merchant for a suit of clothes or a bag of  
coffee. And yet he would open his eyes  
in astonishment at such a request.

Newspapers cannot be published for  
nothing. Every line put in type costs  
money, and has to be paid for in cash—  
there is no credit on anything that goes  
into the printing and publishing of a pa-  
per, notwithstanding which, there are  
some inconsiderate people who complain  
that printers try to collect their bills  
promptly, and do not give unlimited  
credit. A moment's reflection ought to  
convince such people that no paper could  
be published sixty days in times like  
these on such a system. With every in-  
clination to be accommodating and fore-  
bearing, self-preservation demands that in  
the newspaper business, above all others,  
the cash system should be rigidly adhered  
to. Under any other plan, the resources  
of the proprietors would be scattered in  
small amounts all over the country, to  
collect which would cost almost as much  
as the accounts amounted to. It is much  
easier for the many to pay the small sums  
due by them, than for the papers to wait  
the convenience of the debtors for the  
payment of the aggregate of the bills  
owing to them.

A Young lady the other day, in the  
course of a lecture, said: "Get married,  
young man, and be quick about it too."  
Don't wait for the Millennium, hoping that  
the girls may turn to angels before you  
trust yourself with one of them. A pret-  
ty thing you'd be alongside an angel,  
wouldn't you—you brute?"

Asa Hartz says the negro has been  
the most fortunate of the two races in the  
late war. Whilst the white man lost all  
his property, and liberty also, the darkey  
not only gained his freedom, but in doing  
so never lost a cent.

### An Asylum for Useless Young Men.

In every community there is a certain  
percentage of useless young men, whose  
ultimate condition must excite the sym-  
pathy and consideration of every philan-  
thropist. What will become of them?  
We do not put the question as to their  
future state, but how they will round off  
their earthly existence? They have no  
visible means of support, still they hang  
on, they vegetate, they keep above the  
ground. In a certain liberal sense, they  
may be said to live, move, and have a  
being. They lounge in offices, promenade  
the streets, appear at social amusements;  
play the gallant to good-natured ladies,  
and attend to the necessities of lapdogs.  
Their more quiet and undemonstrative  
life may be described as an intermittent  
torpor, in which meals, drinks and sleep  
mark the changes. Their existence would  
be a mystery but for their certain rela-  
tions to other substantial people known  
famously as "pa," "ma," or "better half,"  
who are able to make provision for the  
waste and protection of their bodies in  
the way of clothes and food.

Still, ought these tender young men to  
be left to the chances of paternal or do-  
mestic affection? All are not equally  
fortunate. What shall we do with those  
whose dependences are so precarious? They  
do not admit of any utilitarian dispo-  
sition. In cannibal countries they could  
be eaten as a substitute for veal; their  
bodies would also make excellent fertiliz-  
ers for sterile lands; but the prejudices  
of a Christian people would revolt at the  
solution of the problem. A certain num-  
ber could be employed as lay figures in  
shop windows to exhibit clothes on, but  
the tailors might not have confidence in  
them. Most of them could color meer-  
schaums, but this business would produce  
little revenue. What, then, shall be done?

The tax now falls upon a few, and it  
ought to be distributed. We propose,  
therefore, a State Asylum for useless  
young men. An institution of this kind  
could be easily filled with those between  
the ages of eighteen and thirty, who  
should be grouped and associated togeth-  
er, so that the rude jostling and friction  
of the working world would not disturb  
their delicate nerves. Here they could  
cultivate mustaches, part their hair be-  
hind, and practice attitudes. In this re-  
sort, with a little enforced exercise to keep  
their circulation in a healthy state, with  
dolls to play with as a compensation for  
the absence of ladies' society, these use-  
less young men could be supported in  
ease and comfort, and all the industrious  
people would be willing to pay the ex-  
penses of this institution, rather than  
bear the painful solicitude in regard to the  
welfare of these superfluous members of  
society. When provision has been made  
by the State for idiots, for the insane,  
poor, aged, and crippled, is it not astound-  
ing that asylums have never been erected  
for a still more helpless class? Let this  
philanthropic enterprise be started at once.

—*Watertown Reformer.*

ANECDOTE OF HUME.—An amusing an-  
ecdote is told of Dr. Robertson, of Scot-  
land, who, with a ready wit, drew an il-  
lustration from a misfortune of David  
Hume, to point an argument. It was as  
follows:

The celebrated Mr. Hume wrote an es-  
say on the sufficiency of human nature;  
and the no less celebrated Dr. Robertson,  
on the necessity of Revelation, and the in-  
sufficiency of the light of nature. Hume  
came one evening to visit Robertson, and  
the evening was spent on the subject. The  
friends of both were present, and it is said  
Robertson reasoned with accustomed clear-  
ness and power. Whether Hume was  
convinced by his reasoning or not, we can-  
not tell, but at any rate he did not ac-  
knowledge his conviction. Hume was  
very much of a gentleman, and, as he rose  
to depart, bowed politely to those in the  
room, while, as he retired through the  
door, Robertson took the light to show  
him the way.

"Oh, sir," he continued, "I find the  
light of nature always sufficient," as he  
bowed on.

The street door was open, and presently  
he stumbled over something concealed,  
and was pitched down stairs into the street.  
Robertson ran after him with a candle,  
and, as he held it over him, whispered,  
softly and cunningly—

"You had better have a light from above,  
friend Hume," and raising him up, he  
bade him good night and returned to his  
friends.

YOUTHFUL PATRIOTISM.—Everybody has  
heard of the Irish urchin who was thrash-  
ed by his father for attending a Native  
American meeting, and afterwards inform-  
ed a companion that "he didn't so much  
care about being whipped, if it hadn't  
been done by an infernal foreigner." The  
Rev. Dr. Thomas tells a story of his ex-  
perience with a little shaver of his own:  
I had a little son about four years old, a  
bright and promising fellow. During  
my absence